

beer. The Palmer Campaign was a ghastly and degrading degradation of the law. Its organization was an invitation to violate the law.

Men concerned in the sale of liquor, he said, were leading the Palmer fight, particularly in Scranton and Lackawanna County.

"You have the situation," he continued, "of every Prohibition enforcement officer appointed with Mr. Palmer's vice letting things go so bad that communities were protesting and taking part in this fight."

Q. How does all this enter the Presidential primary? A. Why it was generally understood that I would have won by campaign in Pennsylvania had it not been for this sudden loosening of liquor. When it became evident that my friends would win the doors of the warehouses were opened and the bars were let down. They began first in the three great anthracite counties. There are four men in Lackawanna who are credited with making a million dollars apiece out of this campaign.

Q. Who are they? Tell us how? A. Cornelius Dorrin; A. J. Casey; he's a Palmer delegate at large; P. F. Cusack; he's a brewer and distiller; and Andrew Breen. They opened the doors of the bonded warehouses and sold the liquor out.

The most complete demonstration of the situation, Mr. Bohnswell asserted, "was that whiskey was selling for a \$10 a quart when the Palmer campaign opened was selling freely when the campaign was at its height for \$5 a quart throughout the anthracite territory."

FIRST WOMAN WITNESS CALLED AT INQUIRY.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, the first woman called as a witness in the inquiry, testified she went to the Democratic National Committee after finishing Liberty Loan work.

"Do you know of any campaign fund for Mr. McAdoo?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"There isn't any," she said.

Mrs. Funk was questioned closely concerning Liberty Loan speaking trips which she and Mrs. George Hask also connected with the Democratic Party Organization, made at Government expense.

Chairman Kenyon asked if any Republicans made similar trips.

"Oh, yes, indeed," she replied, naming Mrs. Frank Vanderlip and several others.

Q. "Isn't there any kind of a McAdoo Organization?" A. "I know that there isn't any organization anywhere."

Q. "How do you know there isn't?" A. "Because I have been closely associated with Mr. McAdoo and I know he won't permit any organization."

H. N. Sinclair, New York oil man, testified neither he nor his company has contributed or promised to contribute to the Wood fund.

PLUMB LEAGUE PLAN MANAGER ON STAND.

The first witness of the day was Edward Keating, former member of Congress from Colorado, and now manager of the Plumb Plan League. He said the league had not contributed "a dollar" to the campaign of any of the candidates for the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominations.

"It is taking no part in the campaign," he testified, "except as it is distributing information through its weekly paper, Labor."

"I've rather gathered the impression that your paper is supporting McAdoo for the Democratic nomination and Senator Johnson for the Republican," said Chairman Kenyon.

Mr. Keating replied that the paper had probably been more "critical of the other candidates than these." He added that the sixteen railroad labor unions supporting the league had a campaign committee of which he is a member, cooperating with the Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that this committee had taken no part in the Presidential campaign.

"Its duty will be to convey information to members of the organizations, principally about Senators and Congressmen," he said.

Mr. Keating said this committee might have sent out "information as to the attitude of Presidential candidates, but that was all, up to date."

"You've got a plan to the future, then?" asked Senator Reed.

"Why, yes," Mr. Keating said. "We have reported to our organizations that to do future work in this campaign we will require \$10,000, and they have undertaken to ask for a contribution of one cent from each of their members."

PLUMB GETS SALARY OF \$1,000 A MONTH.

Giens E. Plumb, he said, was on a salary, but he objected to giving the amount, declaring that the question was outside the scope of the investigation. Senator Reed insisted, and Mr. Keating said Plumb received \$1,000 a month, "about one-half of his usual income," as a lawyer in private practice, now abandoned.

"You intend to make the Plumb Plan a national issue in this election?" Senator Reed asked, referring to the plan for tri-partite control of the railroads.

Mr. Keating agreed that the League's activities "would be directed indefinitely" to getting the plan in actual operation and that this had to be done by effort in political fields.

"Petroleum King" in Austria Dead. VIENNA, May 31.—An announcement was made today of the death of David Reiss, the oil king of Austria, who died at the age of 65. He was known as the "Petroleum King of Central Europe."

WATER POWER TO RIVAL COAL UNDER NEW LAW

Measure Which Has Been Under Discussion Ten Years Goes to Wilson.

HE IS SURE TO SIGN IT.

Opens Water Power of Nation for Commercial Development by Private Capital.

By David Lawrence.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Copyright 1920).—In the midst of perhaps the most feverish periodical anticipation which political Washington has witnessed in a generation, when attention is fixed upon thoughts of Presidential nominations, something has happened of transcendent importance to the industry and commercial development of the United States, that may well be called epochal.

For, after ten years of controversy and debate, a conservative measure—the biggest ever attempted in the history of the American Republic—has finally gone to the White House for the signature of President Wilson.

Both Houses of Congress have just passed the measure which releases the water power of the Nation to private development and the President will surely sign it, thus ending a controversy that was prolonged, chiefly, because it was little understood, for the United States is perhaps the last of the big nations of the world to harness its water power for industrial use.

"WHITE COAL" NOW A RIVAL TO THE BLACK.

By simple legislation which releases the water power in streams from one part of the country to the other, "white coal," as electrical energy is called by engineers, will suddenly become an important competitor of black coal. Water falls do not strike. Machinery doesn't stop at the behest of the walking delegate. And power is made available for industrial development not merely in the manufacturing centers of the East but in all parts of the West where hitherto the long haul for coal from Eastern mines has made the building of factories out of the question.

This conservation legislation is the same thing around which Gifford Pinchot and his followers have maintained a constant controversy. Some have contended that the streams of the Nation should not be handed over to private interests, but should be kept under constant Government control. But the present measure provides that the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall constitute a commission which shall advise what sites may be developed; whether the erection of dams would interfere with the present navigability of rivers, and what the companies shall pay to the United States Government. At the end of fifty years the private companies are obliged to sell their plants and give up their rights if the United States Government wants the property, but the Government must compensate the owners for their investment.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS BACK THE MEASURE.

It will probably be two years before the full effect of the new conservation measure is felt because it takes time for companies to organize and for construction work to be completed. But the effects of the legislation are bound to be revolutionary. Commercial interests of every kind have been backing the measure. It will, for instance, in the opinion of some help the newspaper situation in the United States by providing electrical energy for new paper mills and at the same time harness the waters of streams which have a tendency to overflow and destroy forests where wood pulp used in making newspaper might be obtained. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association have for a long time urged legislation of some kind in this general direction.

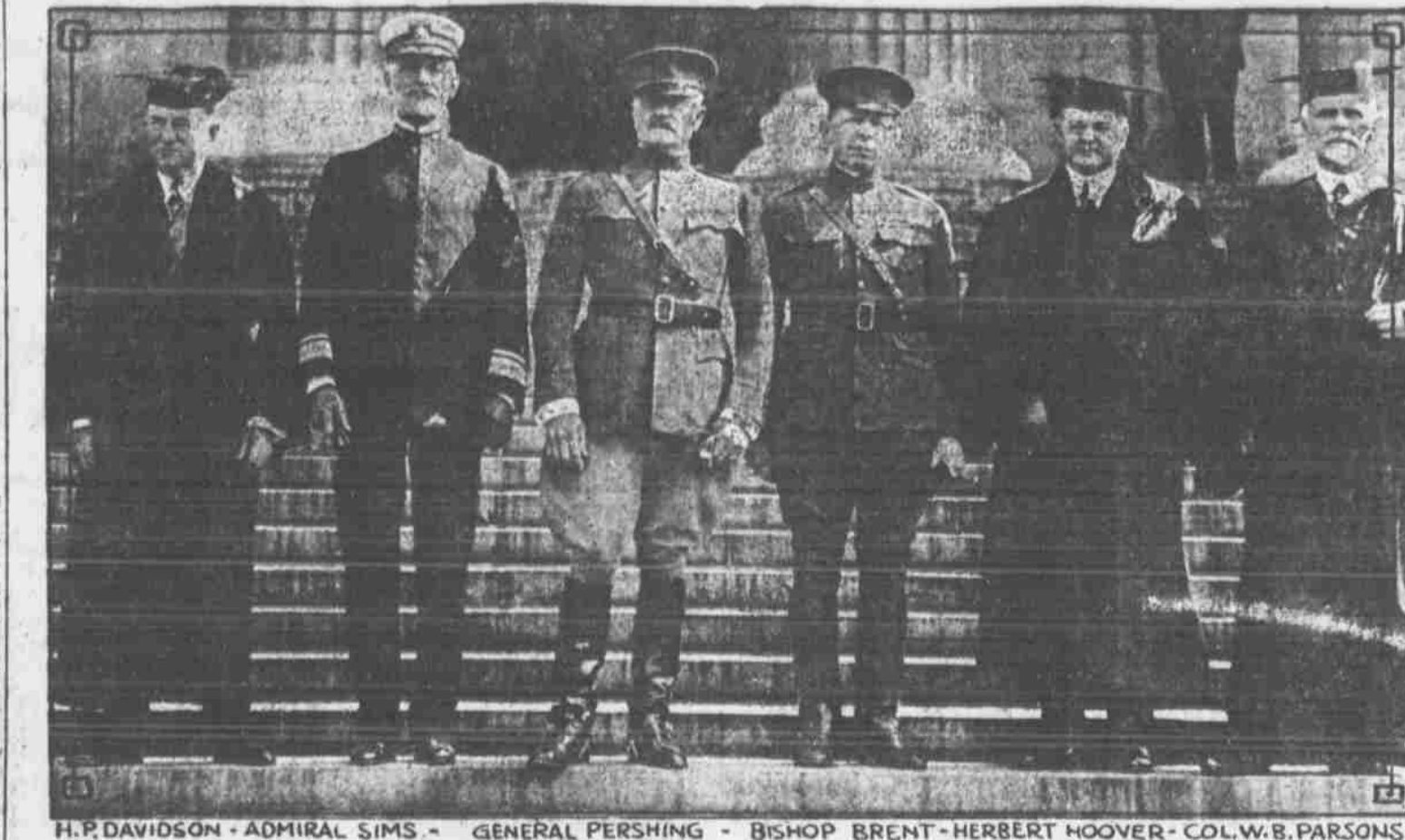
Political credit for the conservation law will be difficult to distribute. President Wilson urged it from the very beginning of his Administration seven and a half years ago. Again and again the measure would pass one house of Congress, only to get tied up in the other. Then a substitute bill would pass and a deadlock would be reached in the conference between the two houses. The President himself has always insisted that all factions and parties get together, but there has been division inside the Republican as well as the Democratic ranks.

NEW LAW A COMBINATION OF VARIOUS BILLS.

The new measure is a combination of various bills sponsored at different times by Senator Shields of Tennessee, Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Montoya, Democrat; Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, Democrat; Representative Sims of Tennessee, Democrat, but it was also the work of Representative Enoch C. Horton of Wisconsin, who piloted the measure through the House and Senator Wesley Jones, Republican, of the State of Washington, who put the bill through the Senate. Lindsey M. Garrison, his successor Newton D. Baker, as Secretary of War, had much to do with the drafting of the legislation and back of the whole thing from the start has been the constant influence of Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, who managed to keep a non-partisan atmosphere about the legislation that helped bring about a harmonious agreement. It sounds like a simple piece of legislation and with so many advantages to be gained from it one naturally wonders why all the delay. But the fear that private concerns would make too much money out of their control of the waters of the country coupled with various Government ownership theories and conservation quarrels in Western States blocked the measure for a decade.

It is the greatest achievement of the present Congress. Yet it hardly got a ripple of applause or passing mention as the bill went to the White House to become a law. Long after the excitement over the Presidential campaign has died down, the Conservation Bill will be developing new communities and building new cities in the valleys of the country, more water will be available for irrigation and the arid lands of the West will be yielding crops. It took ten years to get the legislation, but the benefit will be felt for generations to come.

Five "Captains of America's War" Service on Whom Columbia Confers Degrees



H.P. DAVIDSON - ADMIRAL SIMS - GENERAL PERSHING - BISHOP BRENT - HERBERT HOOVER - COL. W.B. PARSONS

COLUMBIA AWARDS PULITZER PRIZES, 2,634 DIPLOMAS

Honorary Degrees For War Work of Hoover, Davison, Brent, Sims and Pershing.

Columbia University, in presenting honorary degrees in celebration of the 168th Commencement, conferred Doctor of Laws on five "captains of America's war service. They were: Herbert Hoover, Chairman of Belgian Relief and Food Administration; Henry P. Davison, Chairman War Council, American Red Cross; the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Chief Chaplain, A. E. F.; W. S. Sims, Rear Admiral Commanding U. S. Naval Force in European waters, and John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, Commander in Chief A. E. F.

Diplomas and certificates were awarded to 2,634 graduates, after addresses by President Nicholas Murray Butler and Col. William Barclay Parsons, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

In the procession from the library to the gymnasium, besides the distinguished recipients of honorary degrees, who walked with President Nicholas Murray Butler, the trustees and the University Council, were the staffs of other colleges, all in their gay academic hoods, as well as all the candidates for degrees and the undergraduates.

In his address President Butler said:

"A world in ferment has passed into a world perplexed. Not since the invention of printing and the rise of the common school with the consequent spread of knowledge among the people, have so huge and so little understood forces been at work in the world as in the case at this moment."

"This upheaval has long been under way. If the great war had not sprung from the lust of Teutonic imperialism in 1914, it now seems as we look back, not unlikely that it would have sprung from some other cause a few years later. The beast in man lies very near the surface and the worst side of human nature is constantly ready to challenge its best side to mortal combat."

"Those who have faith in mankind

tary of the Interior, who managed to keep a non-partisan atmosphere about the legislation that helped bring about a harmonious agreement. It sounds like a simple piece of legislation and with so many advantages to be gained from it one naturally wonders why all the delay. But the fear that private concerns would make too much money out of their control of the waters of the country coupled with various Government ownership theories and conservation quarrels in Western States blocked the measure for a decade.

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are serenely confident that, despite the troubled outlook, all will yet be well. Those who have lost faith in mankind see:

"Not light, but rather darkness visible; and civilization on its way to final ruin."

"If indeed these be times that try men's souls, then they are good times in which to live. None but the weakling or the poltroon will turn his back upon the tremendous struggle."

Col. Parsons reviewed the services of Columbia men to their country from the days of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, ending with a tribute to the 9000 Columbia men who were in service in the World War.

It was announced that the Class of 1893 Medal was awarded to Robert Van Arsdale Norris, '88, for his war service as engineer of the Fuel Administration.

The prizes provided by the will of Joseph Pulitzer in establishing the Pulitzer School of Journalism were awarded as follows:

To Harvey E. Newbranch, for the best editorial published during the year, "Law and the Jungle," Sept. 30, 1919, in the Omaha World Herald, \$500.

To John J. Leary Jr., for the best example of reporters' work in accuracy, tenacity and the accomplishment of some public good, for a series of articles on the West Virginia coal strike of last winter, in the New York World, \$1,000.

To Eugene O'Neill, for best original American play performed in New York, raising the standard of good morale, good taste and good manners, "Beyond the Horizon," at the Little Theatre, \$1,000.

To Justin H. Smith for the best book on the history of the United States, "War With Mexico," \$5,000.

To Albert J. Beveridge, formerly Senator from Indiana, for the best American biography, "The Life of John Marshall," \$1,000.

Later announcements will be made of the award of three traveling scholarships for graduates of the full course of the Pulitzer School.

VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE, WILSON REQUESTS

Wires Three Delaware Assemblymen—Favorable Action Would Put Amendment in Force.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson today telegraphed three Democratic Delaware Assemblymen urging them to vote for the Federal woman suffrage amendment. The three Assemblymen are: J. J. Muldewa, J. A. Mulrine and J. E. McNabb. They have previously voted against the amendment.

The telegram read: "May I not as a Democrat express my deep interest in the suffrage amendment and my judgment that it would be of the greatest service to the party if every Democrat in the Delaware Legislature should vote for it."

The Delaware Assembly is reported to be ready to take final action on the suffrage amendment today. If it approves it Delaware will be the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment since the State Senate has already acted favorably. Ratification by thirty-six states would allow women to vote in the next elections.

FIRST PROSTRATION FROM HEAT OCCURS

How Ign. a Chinese, Keeps a Laundry at No. 578 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. This morning, while ironing a shirt he was overcome by the heat and taken to the Kings County Hospital by Dr. J. J. J. of the Hospital of the Holy Name.

This is the first case of heat prostration in the Greater City this year and proves that the summer is here. But the Brooklyn police are a little bit suspicious, fearing that the collapse of Bow was due to the fumes of Gowanus Canal and the gas house.

The temperature at 8 o'clock this morning was 64 degrees and the humidity 71. At 9 o'clock the humidity registered 67. At 10 the mercury had reached only 68 and the humidity had shrunk one per cent. A year ago today the average heat was 70 degrees.

GOV. LOWDEN WINS TWELVE DELEGATES FROM LOUISIANA

Wood Contestants, Known as "Lily Whites," Refused Admission to Convention.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Resuming work on convention contests, the Republican National Committee today seated twelve uninvited delegates from Louisiana headed by Emile Kunis, New Orleans, National Committeeman, and dismissed the contest of the "Lily White" group led by C. S. Herbert and Victor Leluel of New Orleans. This is apparently a victory for Gov. Frank O. Lowden, as it was understood the regular delegates were pro-Lowden, while contestants were understood to be supporting Gen. Leonard Wood.

The claim of the contesting Louisiana delegation was rejected on the ground that it was improperly brought and that the delegation had no official standing. This brings Lowden's total of contents decided in his favor up to eighteen.

Further time to check evidence in the Georgia case was given to the sub-committee headed by Charles B. Warren of Michigan, who said a comparison of duplicate State Convention rolls would take more time. H. L. Remmel of Arkansas proposed that both Georgia delegates be seated with a half vote each, but was voted down.

In its first decision affecting the Johnson forces in the convention the Republican National Committee, by 34 to 12, voted to seat delegates from the 10th Minnesota District who are counted as favorable to the candidacy of the California Senator.

The Louisiana contest centered chiefly on the application of Frank C. Labit, who sought to have a hearing on his claim for recognition as National Committeeman.

The regularly reported delegation from Florida, headed by National Committeeman Bean, and the contesting delegation by H. L. Anderson of Jacksonville.

The Georgia case, involves an open fight on the seating of delegates pledged to Major-Gen. Wood or counted in support of Gov. Lowden. The claim of the latter delegation, headed by Harry Lincoln Johnson, an Atlanta negro, that it is the regularly reported delegation, is disputed by the former delegation, known as the Pickett faction, which contends that it should be considered the regularly accredited delegation, as Roscoe Pickett is the accredited State Chairman.

Nevertheless, the official committee list gives the Johnson delegation as the regularly reported one and the Pickett delegation was heard as the contestants. The fight brought before the committee the first clear-cut case in which a gain of delegates for the Wood or Lowden forces was involved and it took first place in the interest of the pre-convention period.

Two delegates favoring Wood were seated yesterday in the District of Columbia contest. Representatives of the militant branch of the Woman Suffragists are on the ground preparing to picket the convention hall to enforce their demand for a platform declaration calling on the States which have not ratified the Woman Suffrage Amendment to do so at once. The National Committee yesterday by unanimous vote

MYSTERIOUS GIRL AT STOREY'S TRIAL

Witness Says Defendant Offered to Sell \$800,000 Securities.

Interest in the second day of the trial of Frank de Ralmsu Storey before Judge Malone in General Sessions on a charge of having received \$70,000 of stocks stolen from New York brokerage concerns today centered on the person of an attractive, neatly groomed young woman who paced the corridor just outside the courtroom.

Persons leaving the courtroom were stopped by her and asked how the trial was proceeding. When Storey, who is still in jail, left to go out for lunch, she greeted him offensively. The two held a whispered conversation and departed arm in arm.

According to George Gordon Battle, of counsel for Storey, the young woman will soon appear as an important witness for the defense. Her name, he said, is Miss Agnes Hogan. He did not say what the nature of her testimony would be.

Weston P. Dedecker of the Hotel Bonnet, Brooklyn, was put on the stand today as a "surprise witness" for the prosecution. He said he knew Storey and on the stand he recognized a photograph as that of Richard Armstrong, recently convicted for his part in wholesale bond robberies in New York. The two men, he said, seemed to be on intimate terms and he testified to having seen them together frequently.

Mr. Dedecker also told of having seen fifty-six shares of Stutz Motor stock in the possession of Storey. These stocks later were effaced and blotted in an attempt of someone to substitute a different name for the original name of Richard Meyer, he said. The eradication was so crude, he said, that it would have aroused suspicion had any one offered them for a loan.

Assistant District Attorney Talley tried to connect these alleged stocks with over \$50,000 of Stutz shares recently stolen and never recovered.

Lieut. Detective Sylvester Brionton testified as to the arrest of Storey. At the time, he said, there were several Pennsylvania Railroad bonds in his possession. Storey had told him, Brionton said, that he had upward of \$50,000 of securities he was willing to sell. The detective was introduced to Storey as Mr. Wilson of the Franklin Trust Company of Philadelphia by Richard H. Lane, now serving time in Sing Sing for defrauding a widow of \$48,000.

NEW JERSEY POPULATIONS.

Census Figures Show Large Increases in Last Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Census Bureau today announced the following 1920 population figures in New Jersey: Bayonne, 16,744, an increase of 21,209 or 28.1 per cent.; East Rutherford, 5,465, increase 27.8 per cent.; Glen Ridge, 4,620, increase 40.7 per cent.; North Arlington, 1,320, increase 204.3 per cent.; Prospect Park, 4,292, increase 57.9 per cent.; Rutherford, 9,497, increase 34.8; Wallington, 5,715, increase 55.7 per cent.; West Paterson, 1,859.

called upon all Republican States to act promptly on the ratification.

The National Committeemen are enjoying a joke at the expense of Gen. T. Coleman du Pont of Delaware, who introduced the resolution. The General's motion called for prompt ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, which is the Prohibition amendment. The resolution was passed in that form, but after the mistake was discovered it was corrected.

PHONE GIRL'S HUNT FOR GERMAN SPIES FIGURES IN DIVORCE

"Listened In" and Heard Dr. Robertson's Wife Call Broker, She Swears.

The taking of testimony in the divorce suit of Mrs. Sarah Robertson against Dr. Joseph A. Robertson of the Hotel Albemarle was ended today before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich and the taking of testimony begun in the physician's counter suit against his wife.

The final witness for the defense in Mrs. Robertson's suit was Miss Maud Davis, the trained nurse named as co-respondent. Miss Davis was with the Doctor when his rooms in the hotel were raided on the morning of August 3. Two physicians, having made an examination, had testified to her good character.

Miss Davis, whose olive skin, dark hair and eyes were in strong contrast to the blond beauty and dark reddish hair of Mrs. Robertson, testified that at the time of the raid she not only was fully clothed, but wore an operating apron.

Katherine Brennan, a telephone operator in the Mansfield, a West 44th Street apartment house for bachelors, was the first witness in Dr. Robertson's suit. The physician names Napoleon A. Bourassa, a broker, and Miss Brennan identified Mrs. Robertson as the "Mrs. Smith" who, late in 1917 and early in 1918, called Bourassa frequently on the telephone and visited him in his apartment.

"Once," said Miss Brennan, "she called him thirteen times within an hour and a half. It was her custom to leave his apartment three or four minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening."

"How do you happen to know so much about their conversation on the

EACH PULLMAN CAR SOON TO HAVE A FIRST AID NURSE

Maids in Service Are Taking Course in Red Cross Training.

A FIRST aid nurse, fully equipped with regulation Red Cross paraphernalia, will be stationed in each Pullman car on American railroads in the near future, according to the plans of the Pullman Car Service, which has opened a course of first-aid service for its colored maids. The hundreds of maids applying for service at the New York terminals will be given a thorough training course, under auspices of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The first maid to be graduated in first-aid work is today on a special train chartered by the American Light and Electrical Association, headed for San Francisco, where the association's annual convention will be held. She is Mrs. Mabel Pitts, of No. 165 West 144th Street.

wire?" asked Martin L. Stover, counsel for Mrs. Robertson.

"I listened in," said the operator.

"Is that part of your duty?"

"No, sir; it is anything but my duty."

"How did you come to do it, then?"

"Because I regarded it as part of my duty to my country," said the girl. "At that time all of us were on the watch for German spies."

According to the records in the case Mrs. Robertson has divorced two husbands and Dr. Robertson has been divorced by a previous wife.

LOSES \$20,000 INCOME.

British Court Holds Lord Michelham's Deed Invalid.

LONDON, June 2.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court today, it was decided that a deed signed by the late Baron Michelham just before his death in January, 1919, providing for an income of \$20,000 annually to his daughter-in-law, the present Lady Michelham, is invalid.

Evidence given by the doctor and nurses attending the late Peer was to the effect that he was unconscious at the time the deed was signed.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Our Big Daily Special

Our Big Daily Special for To-Morrow, Thursday, June 3rd.

CHOCOLATE ALMOND NOUGAT—These are big bars of delicious chocolate, thickly studded with the finest chopped nuts, forming a very pleasing combination. Each piece is wrapped in sanitary waxed paper, insuring the purity and freshness of the confection. SPECIAL FOUND BOX

34c

Wednesday Attractions

HIGH GRADE SMOOTH
What likes and dislikes one may have regarding various Nuts, all secured from the best sources, and these are especially choice, crisp and sweet. Each wrapped in a dainty shell of Purest Confectionery Sugar and presented in seven pieces per pound.

54c

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH PEANUTS—There is no fruit that has quite the rich, luscious flavor as the Hawaiian Pineapple. These are the finest of the species, ripened to a golden richness, cut into portions, planned in rich Fondant Cream and blanketed with our incomparable Premium Milk Chocolate.

75c

For exact location see telephone directory.

FOUNDED 1856

UNE weddings and faultless frocks are synonymous. Morning frocks and waistcoats, dark Oxford and black, plain or braided, handsomely silk lined. Accurately modelled, skillfully tailored. Striped trousers, neat designs, subdued contrasting colors. Silk hats, patent leather shoes, gloves, scarfs and all necessary wedding dress fixings. Ready for service. Priced with discretion.

BROKAW BROTHERS

1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

The Cup of Hospitality

The finest meal will often lose its savor if the coffee is inferior.

HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE

is for people who know. A coffee so fragrant, so smooth, so delicious that connoisseurs pronounce it perfect. Economical too, for there are

"More cups to the pound"